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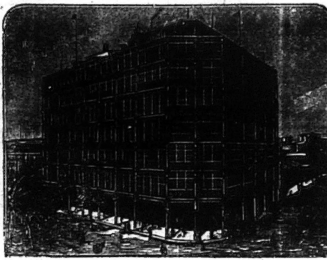
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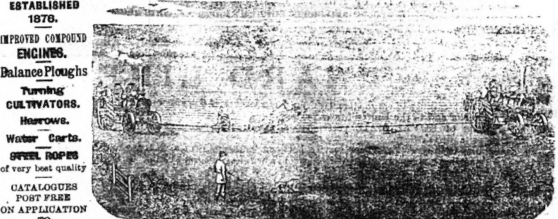
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THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906.

OUR NATIONAL POLICY.

What is a national policy and what is the policy of the British nation? In the "National Review" for May the attempt is made to represent Great Britain as specifically committed to a course of which neither the wisdom nor the necessity, still less the deliberate acceptance by the nation, appears to be proved. It is made by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, whose function it has been for several years to illustrate with his great knowledge and ready pen those features of the German public life of to-day which make for antagonism to Great Britain. That our countrymen should keep open eyes for the development of Germany, and while studying Germany should not be blind to the influences which make her people politically unfriendly to Great Britain, is most needful. But this open-mindedness ought not to degenerate into such a bias as may upset the balance of judgment. In his account Sir Rowland Blennerhassett describes as a policy what are no more than a series of acts that have come about rather by drift than by design and presumes that as part of a great scheme which has certainly never been considered and thought out by any large section of the British public. Moreover, from this scheme the essence of a policy, its strategic basis, is absent. The scraps of political action which Sir Rowland Blennerhassett brings together are the alliance with Japan and his understanding with France. These exist. To them he adds an "arrangement" with Russia, which he has long advocated, and a further arrangement with Italy, the object of these arrangements being to preserve the liberties of Europe, among them of the Bohemians and other Austrian Slaves, the object of the whole combination being to keep Europe from under "the iron heel of a Prussianized Germany."

It is not a little remarkable (says a writer in the "Morning Post") that this account of what Sir Rowland Blennerhassett calls "the new and national foreign policy of England" should be introduced at the close of a paper on the genesis of Italian unity, in which Italy is depicted as the prey to a "growing disorganisation in administration" to "the spread of revolutionary forces," and to "disintegrating materialism." These are the symptoms of a "dangerous condition which has not yet passed away." This account of the condition of Italy hardly comes well in an argument for co-operation with Italy in European affairs. It does not make a solid basis for this particular item of the new programme. But that is a detail upon which it would be ungracious to dwell, especially as on any theory of British policy the

people of Great Britain have long cherished, and we trust will ever cherish, a peculiar goodwill to the people of Italy and to their union in a national State. A national policy, according to our view, consists in the conscious connection in the public mind between the great aims recognised as necessary to the nation's welfare and the means by which those ends are to be attained. By the nation we understand not simply the people, and not simply the State or the Government, but the people organised as a State and represented by its Government. A nation's policy at any given moment is, of course, the policy of its Government. But for policy in that sense no adjective is required; if we speak of a national policy we mean a policy expressing the general sense of the people, in which both parties concur. The policy of Pitt in the long war with France was in this sense national. There was an opposition, but it was unable without offending the general feeling and temper of the country to make effective resistance to the foreign policy of Pitt. If at the present day any general view of the future course of British action is to commend itself to the bulk of our countrymen, to men who on a domestic question would perhaps be divided - for example, not only Mr. Birrell but also Lord Hugh Cecil, not only Mr. Chamberlain but also the Duke of Devonshire - then it must not merely set upon some aim to be reached, but must set beside it some means by which that end can reasonably be expected to be compassed. The great ends which most men accept as governing the conduct of Great Britain in relation to foreign Powers are the maintenance of the British State in its dependence and in the possession of such influence as it has, and can rightly exercise. Great Britain is attempting as well as it can to administer India and to improve the administration of Egypt. In these matters our countrymen think that they have a work to do, and that they ought not to be meddling with in the doing of it. What are the means from which the successful attainment of these ends can rationally be expected? First that the work should be well and honestly done, so that there may be no reproach against Great Britain, as in those matters an unprovable servant. Next that Great Britain should to husband and organise her own strength as to be able of her own resources to make a good fight for the right, if while doing right she should be exposed to challenge; and lastly that, giving no ground for challenge in any wrong done by her, and being so armed that she need fear no challenge, she may so improve herself in both respects to the general judgment of mankind, and in particular to the sympathies of the best nations, that in case of a conflict of principle some of them will be on her side. The true nature of co-operation between nations, especially in case of war, consists not so much in contract and the letter of a bond as in such a community of aims that one of a group cannot be assailed without the rest of the group feeling themselves menaced and therefore impelled to take part in a common defence. The alliance with Japan when originally made was acceptable to the people of England largely because they felt that Japan was being wrongfully pressed by a wantonly aggressive Power. The diplomatic support given to France in the Congress at Algiers was given because Great Britain's word was pledged, but it was given gladly and with general approval because it was felt that France was not being fairly treated by those who forced the Congress upon her.

The practical basis of a national policy must be the organisation of the nation for the support of its policy, in other words, such an organisation of Navy and Army as would enable the whole strength of the country, its best intellect, and its best physical force to be available for resistance to challenge. Without that basis there will never be a national policy worth the name. That is the missing element in Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's scheme. And while that is wanting there will never be the national feeling of self-reliance without which alliances and arrangements are apt to be temporary expedients to escape from temporary embarrassments. This national organisation will come of clear thinking and will come of itself so soon as the War Office has faced the subject squarely. It will hardly come of agitations for compulsion. Meantime much good can be done from all endeavors to illuminate the timidity of the relations by which Great Britain is bound to Europe. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, though in our judgment his ideas of policy are open to criticism which will not always lead to their acceptance, does valuable service of this kind. The study, showing how closely Great Britain's foreign affairs are knit together, and how everything in them depends on the relations of Great Britain to the Great Powers, is highly interesting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Army of Occupation.

The Government has opened a fresh credit of L. 1,000,000 for the Army of Occupation. The principal will.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p. m. to-day.

Cattle Plague.—The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p. m. to-day.

During the week ending May 14 one case of bovine typhus occurred at Haset Khatib at Khat Ayad. Bovine typhus now exists at Zagazig.

One case was reported yesterday from Dehna, and one death and two cases from Samalout. To-day's bulletin records four cases and a death at Dehna and at Samalout.

British Chamber of Commerce.—The April number of the Chamber's journal, "The Egyptian Gazette," is now out. It is a most full and interesting journal. We are indebted to the journal for the article on the "The Egyptian Gazette" published yesterday on the trade of Egypt.

A few days ago a fatal accident occurred at a wedding in the district of the district, owing to the stupid habit of discharging firearms at wedding, when one of the guests was killed.

Alexandria. The Minister of Education has offered 20 objects for competition, one for 24 at blooms of the "The Egyptian Gazette" Show and another for the "The Egyptian Gazette" at the spring Show.

New Greek Church for Cairo. The building of a new church for the Hellenic community of Cairo is now in progress. The plan of the church is now about to be put to hand, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Nestor Giannopoulos, who has given £20,000 towards the object. This sum, added to the £15,000 already subscribed among the Greek colony, will more than suffice for the purchase of the land and construction of the edifice.

St. Catherine's College. The building of a new school for the Hellenic community of Cairo is now in progress. The plan of the school is now about to be put to hand, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Nestor Giannopoulos, who has given £20,000 towards the object. This sum, added to the £15,000 already subscribed among the Greek colony, will more than suffice for the purchase of the land and construction of the edifice.

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IZZET PACHA IN DISGRACE.

WARLIKE POLICY CAUSES FALL.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Tuesday. A telegram from Vienna states that Izzet Pacha is in disgrace owing to the warlike policy which he counselled in the recent crisis.

The news contained in the above telegram is a surprise to many here. Moreover, it confirms the information we lately published which we had obtained from reliable sources. Some months ago a rumor was current of the Bosporus that the Sublime Porte, headed by the Grand Vizier, was on the verge of a revolution and had wrested from Izzet the monopoly he enjoyed in the way of governing the Arabian vilayets with his protégés, who in return kept him well supplied with pocket money. Now all this has been knocked on the head, and the cry is "Next!"

The current against him had probably been flowing for long, but few had dared attack him. The Akaba intrigue, which of course his opponents told all Europe was his doing, has afforded them the means of at once securing his fall and providing the Sovereign of the Bosporus with a convenient scapegoat on whom to lay the burden of the recent fiasco. "Sir Francis" However, in the interests of all concerned in the welfare of Arabia, and the maintenance of the status quo of traditional friendship which has marked British diplomacy in Turkey with a peculiar character, it is perhaps well that this Affaire Akaba should have its day. It is a case of necessity the Tyrant's plea.

The delimitation of the frontier will probably take place at the end of this month and during June. Negotiations are proceeding between the Egyptian Government and the Porte for this purpose.

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TURCO-EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY.

JOINT COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, May 13. House of Commons. Sir E. Grey in reply to a question, said that a satisfactory joint commission would be appointed to fix the Turco-Egyptian boundary and to determine the status quo. The boundary will be drawn from Rafah in the south easterly direction to a point not less than three miles from Akaba. There is every reason to hope that a completely satisfactory settlement in respect of all details will be reached.

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KAISER'S VIENNA VISIT.

A WARNING TO GERMANY.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Tuesday. Herr Hugo Gieseler, the distinguished German writer representing the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of Vienna, says, in a speech of the Kaiser's coming visit to Vienna, that Austria-Hungary would strongly object to taking part in any Anglo-German demonstration of anti-British tendencies, because Great Britain must necessarily play an important part in Balkan affairs. Germany, he says, would be well advised to avoid attempting to compromise Austria-Hungary, because the Austro-Hungarian Government would take care that the attempt would fail on its account. Austria-Hungary, he says, would be forced into antagonism to Great Britain.

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MOHAMED ALY MEMORIAL.

WHERE IS THE SCHEME?

(Gazette's Special Service.)

One of the funniest examples that has ever occurred of the lack of public spirit in Alexandria is the failure of the Mohamed Aly Memorial. Only a few months ago, on the occasion of the centenary of Mohamed Aly, a public meeting was convened at the Alexandria Municipality in order to decide what steps should be taken to evolve some permanent memorial in honor of the founder of the Khedival Dynasty. Great enthusiasm was displayed for the moment, and the leaders of European and native society, mounted in their zeal to honor the great Macedonian, who first essayed to bring Egypt within the sphere of modern civilization. The proposition of Mr. Michel Sinadino to found a madhouse was adopted, and it was supported by many of the leading citizens. Subsequently it was decided that the Municipality should bear the expenses of the madhouse, and that subscriptions should be invited to erect a lasting tribute, which was to take the shape of Mr. Michel Sinadino's proposals. Since then we have heard nothing of the madhouse project and the public is still waiting for further details. Where are the subscriptions? A committee was named to collect subscriptions for the memorial, but nobody knows to this day what has been the result of their labors.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H. K. Bontros Pacha (Ghar), Minister for Foreign Affairs, will act as Minister of Justice during the absence of H. E. Ibrahim Pacha Pasha.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

Farid Bey Batabatgha has been granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 27th prox.

Mr. Joseph Arsten Chamberlain, whose engagement to Miss Dundas is announced to-day's Egyptian Telegrams is the eldest son of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies. Born in 1872, he was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He did not make his maiden speech in the House of Commons until April 1897, when he intervened in the debate on the Home Rule Bill, and received from the Prime Minister a kindly compliment and a genial criticism, bringing out unmistakably Mr. Gladstone's great manner and great dignity. "It was a speech," said Mr. Gladstone, "that must have been heard and refreshing to a father's heart." Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was deeply shocked by the wholly unexpected tribute, for the son had spoken on the Home Rule subject which had caused an irrevocable breach between the father and his former chief.

Upon the accession of the Unionist Government in 1895 Mr. Arsten Chamberlain was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, serving under Mr. Goschen, and developing his aptitude for business which did not surprise those who were best acquainted with his qualities. So highly did he distinguish himself that after the general election of 1900 Lord Salisbury promoted him to the difficult post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury; whilst Mr. Balfour, on becoming Prime Minister in July, 1902, made him Master-General with a seat in the Cabinet.

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10-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

TRIBES READY TO RISE.

DURBAN, May 15.
Serious fighting took place in Zululand yesterday: no details are to hand: several tribes are reported ready to rise. (Reuter)

DURBAN, May 15.
Yesterday's fighting in Zululand consisted only in the bombardment of inaccessible positions. No fighting at close quarters took place. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

POLICE CAPTAIN KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.
A police captain was killed at Warsaw yesterday by a bomb, which also injured seven persons: troops shot the assassin and attacked the public with bayonets and the buttends of their rifles; altogether four were killed and nineteen injured.
There were no serious disturbances otherwise in Russia. (Reuter)

THE DUMA'S PANACEA.

REPLY TO THE TSAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.
The Russian Council of Ministers expressed themselves as favourably disposed to amnesty, but leave the scope of their decision open.
The Duma's address, in reply to the Tsar's speech, proposes to submit to His Majesty an electoral measure based on universal suffrage. It bitterly denounces the arbitrary powers of officials, and states that pacification is impossible till the Ministers become responsible to the people and the whole administration is reconstructed. It demands the removal of the restrictions to the Duma's legislative powers and the Imperial Council. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.
The address of the Duma demands complete agreement between the people and the Tsar, Ministerial responsibility, liberty of conscience and the Press, and complete political amnesty. (Havas)

MANCHURIA.

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE.

TOKIO, May 15.
It is believed that unless the Russians evacuate Manchuria in accordance with the treaty, Japan will also remain. Both sides are evidently watching the other's attitude. (Reuter)

CHINESE CUSTOMS DECREE.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

PEKING, May 15.
Replying to the British and American representations, the Chinese Government explained that the Edict was intended only to simplify the administration of the Customs, and not to supersede the present establishment. (Reuter)

TRIBUTE TO THE KAISER.

MR. HALDANE'S TOAST.

LONDON, May 15.
Mr. Haldane, speaking in German, proposed a toast to the Emperor William at the banquet to the German Burgomasters yesterday evening. He tributed (sic) paid a tribute to the Emperor's capacity as a thinker and a fighter in the love of peace. (Reuter)

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 15.
Prince von Hohenlohe stated in the Chamber that he would endeavour to realise universal suffrage. (Havas)

PLURAL VOTING BILL PASSED.

LONDON, May 15.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Plural Voting Bill was read for the second time and passed by 403 votes to 95. (Reuter)

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, May 15.
The engagement is announced of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to Ivy, daughter of Colonel H. L. Dundas. (Reuter)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, May 15.
Oxford beat the Gentlemen of England by 4 wickets. (Reuter)

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

An American writer gives vent to the following opinion on English policy in Egypt. It is difficult, however, to understand the point of view of the writer:—

We sneer at the Chinese for their abnormal suspicion of each other, finding much humour in the story about the nine members of a firm who secured the company's funds in a safe fastened by as many locks, but the distrust of the Oriental partners was exaggerated a hundredfold when the European bondholders scrambled for seats on the lid of Egypt's strong box. The patient was bedridden with financial cramp, but the volunteer nurses were afraid to trust each other alone with the sufferer overnight for fear the bed-clothes and furniture would be missing in the morning.

Among the first on the scene was our old friend, John Bull, esquire, who makes a speciality of mixing in any kind of land deal for what he can get out of it, and who is really an expert in resuscitating faint and exhausted governments. Seeing that some one had to administer to stricken Egypt, it was dollars to doughnuts that the rotund Doctor John would get the job, even if he had to force his services on the needy, which he promptly did.

When the willing physician to sore and languishing nations takes a case by his peculiar method of insistence, the patient is almost certain to show just enough signs of improvement to offer encouragement, but the worst of it is that he never quite recovers. Great Britain's colonial hospital is full of convalescents, but a complete cure is never effected. Furthermore, the possessions of the sufferer are gradually diverted to the maintenance of the large and competent corps of British experts who devote their lives to his case. I think no one will take exception to the statement that a sick government that once becomes a patient of England never gets well.

MOULED EN-NEBI IN LONDON.

The Mouled en-Nebi was celebrated last week in London by the Faithful at a banquet held at Frascati's restaurant.

"Salam ailekum!" (Peace be with you!) was the greeting in favour, and while beyond the antechamber the unassigned were busied over the discussion of forbidden indulgences, within all was orthodox and fit matter for true believers. Perhaps a hundred ladies and gentlemen took part in the proceedings, and of this number fully one-half were English. The Persian Legation was represented, the Sublime Porte, perhaps in view of existing diplomatic events, was not. In Liverpool, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Abdullah Quilliam, was known to be celebrating the occasion among Northcountry friends of Islam, with an address bearing upon the questions at issue between Turkey and Great Britain. But at the conversations of the Pan-Islamic Society in London politics were not touched upon, and the talk was rather social and academic than topical.

The room presented a distinctly picturesque appearance when Mr. Abdul Kadir rose to address his audience, soon after nine o'clock. Among the men present the conventional evening dress of Europe was mostly favoured, but in some cases its strict sobriety was enlivened by a crimson fez of the military shape, or a turban of white cashmere, or of silk of the Prophet's own green, and spangled. The Mahomeds present were largely natives of India, and many of them were students reading for the Bar in London. Mr. Abdul Kadir said that of late thinking men in the West had ceased adding the words "false" and "impostor" to every reference to the great Arabian prophet, and had come to realise the great fact that Mahomet had preached reverence for Christ as for the very Spirit of God, and for the early prophets of Israel.

While the English friends of members were supplied with refreshments, the members themselves adjourned to another room for prayer, the hour having arrived for evening devotions.

LEMCO

Strength
after illness.

LANCASTER HOUSE, CAIRO.

SHARIA BAROUR EL MOYA.

Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable 1008-24

Tyrol. Weissenstein Castle (3410 feet). First-class Private Hotel, near Windisch-Matrei station, Lienz. (Easily reached from Trieste or Venice). Bracing air. Good mountaineering centre, Tennis. Fishing. Photos and Prospectuses at "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo. 27252-48x-35

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Lundi 15 Mai.

A Londres, le taux de l'escompte libre est resté invarié hier à 3 5/8 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a clôturé en hausse de 1/8 à 89 7/8. L'Unifié a réaffecté de 1/8 à 104 1/8. La National Bank est demeurée inchangée à 26 5/8 et la Daira à 17 3/8. L'Agricole a regagné 1/8 à 10 1/8 et la Delta Light autant à 12 3/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien est renseignée en reprise de 8 francs à 775. La Banque d'Athènes, d'autre part, est remontée de 147 à 151 francs.

Ici, la réaction forcée que nous avions fait entrevoir discrètement hier s'est dessinée dès ce matin, malgré toutes les nouvelles favorables. Elle s'est principalement manifestée sur les valeurs dirigeantes, ainsi que sur quelques autres, dont la faiblesse est peut-être imputable à certaines positions. Ha'op-nous de le dire, cette situation ne présente rien d'inquiétant et peut être considérée comme transitoire; mais la modération et la prudence s'imposent. Il importe surtout de se garder contre les tendances dont la prétention ostensible est de "soulever la place," mais dont l'objet réel semble être de pousser les cours dans la seule vue de s'alléger. Le marché s'améliorera assurément, mais encore faut-il lui laisser le temps de retrouver son assiette normale. Pour l'instant, de hauts prix éphémères feraient, certes, l'affaire d'aucuns; mais ils auraient le tort souverain de causer à la masse des déconvenues dont les effets déprimants pourraient se faire sentir jusqu'à la période de rentrée, sinon au delà.

Nous détachons d'une lettre de Londres, en date du 8 Mai, le passage suivant relatif à la situation monétaire:

"Le resserrement monétaire déterminé par la catastrophe de San-Francisco est visiblement en train de se détendre. L'exode d'or diminue et il est probable que nous ne tarderons pas à voir le taux de l'escompte libre subir une réduction sensible. Mais les effets de cette amélioration tarderont peut-être à se faire sentir, dans une forte mesure, au Stock Exchange. Il ne faut pas, en effet, perdre de vue que, si les Compagnies d'assurances n'ont plus à procéder à de grosses ventes de fonds publics, il n'y a pas lieu d'espérer, d'ici quelque temps, qu'on les rencontrera par les bons acheteurs et, partant, parmi les principaux soutiens du marché financier. En tout cas, c'est là un facteur important en moins en faveur d'une hausse sérieuse et stable."

Après avoir pris connaissance du rapport du conseil d'administration, l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Merzulah Canal and Navigation Co., qui s'est tenue samedi passé au siège social au Caire, a approuvé les comptes et bilan de l'exercice écoulé.

Sir John Rogers Paohs, administrateur sortant, a été réélu. MM. Russell, Kerr and Wyatt ont été nommés censeurs de la Société.

Par un avis, l'Egyptian Estates Co. informe le public qu'elle a déjà vendu la plus grande partie de ses terres sis à Ramleh, station Khedivah Palace, côté de la mer.

La communication ajoute que quelques lots sont encore disponibles et peuvent être cédés avec des facilités de paiement.

Nous prions instamment les personnes qui ne reçoivent pas régulièrement notre Circulaire de nous aviser sans retard afin que nous puissions prendre des mesures immédiates pour assurer la ponctualité du service d'expédition.

La 26ème assemblée générale ordinaire de la Land and Mortgage Co. of Egypt se tiendra, au siège social à Londres, samedi prochain, 19 du courant.

Dans le rapport qu'il présentera aux actionnaires, le conseil d'administration propose un dividende de 5 % pour les six mois qui terminent l'exercice clos le 31 Mars dernier. Avec le coupon intérimaire payé en Novembre 1905, le dividende annuel s'élèvera à 10 %.

La National Bank, qui avait été poussée hier jusqu'à 26 3/4, a fini aujourd'hui à 26 3/8, perdant ainsi toute son avance de ces jours derniers. L'Agricole s'est mieux comportée; elle a maintenu en clôture son prix d'hier. L'action Crédit Foncier est revenue à 778; l'obligation à lots 1886 à 320.

L'Improvements Corporation a été ramenée à 4 15/16; l'action Brasserie des Pyramides à 133 et la part de dividende à 68; les Ciments à 73; la part de fondateur Allotment à 150; les Omnibus du Caire à 28 3/8; l'action Bourse Khédiviale à 180.

La Nile Land s'est bien tenue à 16 5/16; l'Union Foncière à 6 9/16-5/8. Les Hélioipolis ont été échangés entre 310 et 315; la part de fondateur à 10.— Rien de particulier à relever sur les autres titres.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été cotés 16, ex right; l'action nouvelle 15 1/8. Les Baehler ont été traités entre 5 1/16 et 5 1/8. Les National sont restés à 37 8/15-16; la part de fondateur a faibli à 60.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont clôturé à 4 1/4; les Estates à 1 3/4; les Oasis à 1 1/8-3/16; les Walker and Meimarachi à 0 13/16.



BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Jm hiesigen Handelsregister ist heute die Firma Richard Dietterle mit dem Sitze in Alexandrien und als Jnhaber der Kaufmann Richard Dietterle in Alexandrien eingetragen worden.

Alexandrien, den 15. Mai, 1906.
27986-1 Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.



In accordance with an order of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court Cairo dated the 5th of April 1906, NOTICE is hereby given that a house situate at Boulac, Sharia el Saptieh el-Gouany No 4 (Limits: North: Sharia Saptieh el-Gouany, South: the property of Hussein eff. Shalabi, East: the property of Hussein eff. Shalagumi, West: the property of Ahmed eff. Shalabi), the property of the Estate of the late Giuseppe Debarro, will be sold by public auction, and that offers for such purchase will be received at Dr. Alfred Rizzo's Office, Sharia Kasr el-Nil, Mesocica Building, up to the 3rd of June 1906.

FOR EMMANUEL DEBARRO,
Administrator of the said Estate
ALFRED RIZZO.

27900-31-2

Egyptian Constructions Limited.

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer M.M. les Actionnaires que le 19 Mai courant expire le délai fixé par les Statuts pour le paiement du 3me versement qui est de cinq shillings stg. par action.

Tout versement en retard est assujéti de plein droit, en faveur de la Société, à un intérêt de 7 %.

L'Anglo-Egyptian Bank est chargée de recevoir les versements et d'en donner quittance.

27920-3-2

National Bank of Egypt.

5th ISSUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bearer Warrants are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for Scrip Certificates on and after the 10th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Alexandria 9th May 1906. 27883-7-1

Tramways d'Alexandrie

Spéciale Anonyme

AVIS

Messieurs les Porteurs d'actions sont prévenus que l'Assemblée Générale, tenue le 2 Mai courant à Bruxelles, a décidé le paiement du dividende de l'exercice 1905, comme suit: Aux actions privilégiées francs 6 1/4 par action contre présentation du coupon N. 8. Aux actions de dividende, deux francs 75 cent par action, contre présentation du coupon No. 8.

Le paiement sera effectué à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à partir du 1er Juin prochain. Le Président du Conseil d'Administration, 27904-2-1 J. LUMBROSO.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

Le Vendredi 18 Mai courant à 4 h. après-midi le Musée procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près de la colline de Chatby d'une quantité de 70m3 environ des pierres extraites des fouilles de Chatby, ainsi que de 50 pierres de taille.

Les acheteurs devront déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée, au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix jours, sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 10 Mai 1906. 27907-3-3

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather

ROSE'S LIME JUICE
CORDIAL.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap lemon juice or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the lime fruit.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY
"A FINE POWDER"

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:
KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

"Sanitas" V-1
PINT BOTTLES

Disinfecting Fluid.

COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,
NON-POISONOUS,
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT

INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.

Also 1/- Tins Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Berlin - Bremen - Frankfurt a. M. - London.

Capital (fully paid-up) M 170 000 000
Reserve Fund . . . M 57 600 000

Represented at HAMBURG by the
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

The bank transacts general banking business of every description and acts as representative of the following foreign banks:

Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland of Hamburg, with branches at Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre.

Bank für Chile und Deutschland of Hamburg, with branches at Valparaiso, Santiago, Concepcion, Temuco, Antofagasta, La Paz and Oruro.

Ernesto Tornquist & Co. Buenos Aires.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of Shanghai, with branches at Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

Banco Generala Romana of Bukare, with branches at Braila, Crajeva and an Agency at Constantza.

Kreditna Banka (Banque de Credit) at Sofia.

Damara- und Namaqua Handels-Gesellschaft, Banking Department, at Swakopmund, Windhuk and Lüderitzbucht (South West Africa).

ENGLISH MADE PLOUGHS
FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL PURPOSES.

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of free play, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

MUKHTAR PACHA.

WHAT IS HE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice in the letter you reproduce from the "Tribune" under the signature of Midhat Haydar Bey that astonishment is expressed that Lord Cromer should have allowed H.E. Ghazi M. Khatir Pacha, Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner in Egypt, to treat with the Khedive on a question in which the prestige of Great Britain was at stake, and that Lord Cromer refused to recognise in his Excellency "any quality other than that of a simple private gentleman of distinction living at Cairo." In reply to that assertion, I must aver that if Midhat Bey is astonished I am even more so, not so much at his objections, which are naturally tainted with bias, but that Lord Cromer should have confined such a statement to a journalistic exalt, which, from what I have heard of Lord Cromer's diplomatic aptitudes, I very much doubt to have been the case. If the Ghazi's presence in Egypt is simply that of a "private gentleman of distinction," then all I can say is, that the British Government and its Representative at the Court of Abdeen are entirely in the wrong in having had anything to do with him all along, and particularly during this recent crisis, when his Excellency played so prominent a rôle as mediator between the Sublime Porte and the Khedivate that his illustrious name is now a household word in Great Britain, nearly all the British Press, with one or two exceptions, having appreciated those services by calling him "the Man of the Hour." There are some things which neither exiled journalists nor their informants can obviate, and that is the existence of an international arrangement by which H.E. Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha enjoys, and exercises, the authority of Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner in Egypt. The title-deeds to that office are just as valid in the eyes of international judgment as are those of the Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner at Sofia, the chieftain of the Vilayet of Bulgaria. There is no gaining the fact that Great Britain has practically annexed the quondam Ottoman provinces of Egypt; no one would contest that point. But to say, as Midhat Bey pretends, that Mukhtar Pacha is simply a private gentleman resident in Egypt is on a par with many other peculiarities in this land of paradox. If I remember rightly, I think Midhat Bey is a son of the Grand Vizier of that name. He had to flee Turkey for political reasons or opinions. It is this sort of fugitives who constitute what is known as the famous Young Turkey Party, a body of political opinion which sounds very grand and patriotic in newspaper columns, but which really means very little. I am afraid I have abused your hospitality, but this is a matter of general interest, particularly at the present moment, when a serious crisis has been so happily avoided by one whom party spite and Parliamentary Quiddities have accused of being the prime mover in an Anti-British Intrigue, the very same hero who shares with Bakr Pacha the honour of defending Kars; H.E. the Ghazi Mukhtar Pacha. If there is one who can testify to the contrary it is

Your humble servant,
STAMBOULINE.

Cairo, May 14th.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—A short time ago postcards were sent to numerous European residents of Egypt urging them to purchase a library of 40 volumes of the world's classics. Those who answered the cards received the following circular:—

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

ASHLEYDEN, ROXBURGH ROAD, WESTGATE ON SEA, KENT, ENGLAND.

Dear Sir,—Sir John Lubbock, some years ago, prepared a list of what he considered the best hundred classics. The publication is now out of print. As many persons are so occupied with their business pursuits that they have no time to consult public libraries, it was suggested that a movement be set on foot to supply this class with a model library. Accordingly, a library Committee in association with noted scholars, are preparing a library of forty volumes; about 1/4 of the books are special translations from Oriental literature.

As a member of the advisory Committee, I have no hesitation in commending this collection for just what it claims to be. A model library of complete classics prefaced with reviews by famous scholars.

The promoters desire the influence of your co-operation, and they to submit you a confidential proposition. If you will sign and return the enclosed card information regarding this proposal will be furnished.

Very faithfully yours,
(Lithographed signature) JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

The cards, I may say, were addressed to Justin McCarthy, Alexandria. The circulars were followed in each case by the visit of a gentleman of ingratiating manners, who claimed to represent "The Colonial Press," which was publishing this collection of books, and asserted that he was an American citizen. His cards bore the name of "William F. Bebel." He persuaded a number of persons to sign a contract guaranteeing payment of £22 for the forty volumes if after examination on delivery they proved satisfactory. Some six weeks later the books came and a good few of those who had signed the contract paid first and examined the books later. Others examined and returned them; others, again, refused to return them till they had satisfied their curiosity as to certain facts, namely,

1. Could Mr. Bebel prove that he was the accredited agent of the Colonial Press?
2. Did the Colonial Press of London, and 5th Avenue, New York, exist? No London Directory contained the name.

3. Why the books were not entered at Stationers' Hall.

4. Who were these literary committee men? Timothy Dwight we know, and Justin McCarthy we know, but who are Paul Vandeyke and Richard Henry Stoddard? "Who's Who" for 1895 contains the names of Charles Warren Stoddard and Henry Van Dyke, American literary men; Paul and Richard Henry are unmentioned.

Until these points are cleared up I advise those who have the books to wait or to return them. I have seen a good few of the forty volumes. They are well printed but their binding to put it mildly, does not coincide with the samples produced by Mr. Bebel. This gentleman produced a number of sample plates, engravings, etchings, etc., specimens of what the volumes would contain. But to these specimens, I hear, but few additional plates or etchings are added, and I felt some surprise when I discovered that British Orators (Vol. II.) contained: 1. a good photograph of Gladstone; 2. an engraving of the god Panos; 3. an engraving of a page of a medieval hour book, and no other illustrations.

As for the text the volume and a half taken up by "Persian Literature" gave prodigious extracts from well-known, one might say "stock," translations of the Shah Nameh, with Fitzgerald's, Rubaiyat, etc. Such poets as Attar and Jami were unmentioned. There was something bald and Boh'ny in the translation of Cicero, the notes on the text were alarmingly brief and unelucidative. Personally I doubt the wisdom of paying £22 for 40 volumes that contain well-known passages from most literatures served up in a cheap binding and unsupported by any really valuable commentaries and notes bearing the names of great scholars. It is all very well to publish short prefaces with names like Epiphanius Sludge below them but I require something more, for any way, who are most of these learned preface writers?

I hope that Mr. Bebel will be able to answer the questions given above in a satisfactory manner. If he can well and good; the Colonial Press has made a good bargain.—

I am, Sir,
P. F. GRAVES.

Cairo, 15th May.

RHODESIAN COTTON CULTIVATION.

While all interested in the industrial and economic development of Rhodesia will have gladly learned that the cotton produced there is fetching as much as 8d. per lb. at Liverpool, almost a fancy price, it remains to be shown whether the grower receives adequate reward for embarking in the risky venture. The cost of transport is so inordinately high that it would be futile to base any calculations on the profits accruing to American, Egyptian, and Indian growers when selling at even lower prices. It is certain, of course, that in the not very distant future, freight rates from the Rhodesian cotton fields, both railway and oceanic, will be materially diminished. But in the meanwhile it will sorely discourage the local cultivators if they find that every pound placed on the home market represents a substantial loss. The majority are by no means over-supplied with capital; most of what they possessed when they started as Rhodesian farmers has been spent on plant, house-building, and maintenance expenses. They are not in a position, consequently, to trust to the future to bring them compensation for recurrent losses on cotton cultivation. There is, happily, a possibility that the late enhancement of saleable value at Liverpool is sufficient to safeguard against loss, if not to ensure some profit. If that be the case, Rhodesia will be on the high road to the agricultural prosperity which the great statesman from whom it takes its name is to have forever.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

- May.
Wed 16 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O.
Alhambra. Varieties. 9.
Thurs. 17 Zizina Theatre. Charity Performance in aid of Corrières and Vesuvian victims 9.
Sat. 19 Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex). Practice. 2.30.
Round Point. Trotting Races.
San Stefano Casino. Opening Ball. 10.
Sun. 20 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Thurs. 24 A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting. 3.30.
Sat. 26 A.S.C. grounds. Second Summer Meeting (second day). 3.30.

CAIRO.

- May.
Wed. 16 Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
New Theatre Abbas. Variety Entertainment. 9.
Fri. 18 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Ghezireh. Cricket match. Army v. Civilians.
Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 20 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Tues. 22 Grand Continental Hotel. Ordinary General Meeting. George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Co. 4.

OLD EGYPTIAN BOOK.

SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

To those in this twentieth century, who, in their pride and boasted wisdom, are prone to feelings of pity for the people who were obliged to exist, from force of circumstances, in the days of long ago, it should be something of a revelation to read of the conditions in the world as they existed 6,000 years ago as described in a book "The Instructions of Ptah-hotep, and the Instruction of Kagemni: The Oldest Books in the World." Translated from the Egyptian, with an introduction and Appendix, by Battiscombe G. Gunn. The Wisdom of the East Series.

In this book, strange to say, we read that men's thoughts were similar in character to the thoughts of the wise men of to-day. "Social life was very similar. Men were taught to treat their wives in a kindly and respectful fashion (Monogamy prevailed at that time); there are terse statements as to the generosity of men, as to the scowling boor, the irrepensible talkers of every station of life, the hard working clerk and the tradesmen who give credit when money is tight. It is remarkable that long before a King in Israel had discovered that all human things were vanity and vexation of spirit, this ancient vizier Ptah-hotep declared that he had done all manner of good to those over whom he ruled and yet "that there was no satisfaction therein."

Curiously enough there are few references to the worship of the gods (so innumerable in Egypt) but "the god" is constantly spoken of as if each man in applying the instruction must deal with his own special divinity, "whoever he was." The ethical system of both these writers seems to have been based on the maxim: "Be good and you will be happy."

The statement that the ancient Vizier used that "he had done all manner of good to those over whom he ruled" and yet that there was no satisfaction therein" is used to-day in just the same spirit as 6,000 years ago. To-day officials will use the same sentiment in excusing their carelessness or their failure to enforce laws, that there is no appreciation of their efforts. That the people after all do not know what they want, or what is best for them. That the man who tries is criticized as well as the man who lets things glide along as they will.

The man who holds office as well as the man in private life must realize that which in his judgment seems right and trust in the future for his reward or in the satisfaction of having done his duty, and there is much of peace in the thought of duty well done.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA			
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.			
Direction of wind	...	...	S.E.
Force of wind	...	...	5
State of Sea	...	...	Slight
Barometer corrected	...	...	759.0
Evaporation	...	...	3
State of Clouds	...	...	3/4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	...	...	...
Max. temp. in the shade	...	...	25
Min. do. do.	...	...	19
Humidity of the air	...	...	64
Heat of the sun	...	...	47
Moon rises	...	...	1.10 a.m.
sets	...	...	12.40 p.m.
REMARKS.			
Yesterday was on the whole a pleasant day. To-day opens dull and cloudy with a light breeze from S.E. and a steady barometer. The forecast for to-day is windy and warm.			

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.					
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.					
Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.	28	17	Mersu.	40	18
Suez.	30	18	Berber.	43	25
Chin (Helwan).	34	14	Snakin.	32	23
Ghizeh.	28	16	Khartoum.	43	30
Assiut.	40	16	Wad Medani.	—	—
Assouad.	48	23	Duina.	—	—
Wady Halfa.	45	23			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea.
Trieste.	767.4	Calm	31	Calm
Malta.	769.8	Very light	20	Very light
Breidall.	767.9	Very light	27	Calm
Athens.	755.3	Very light	18	Slight
Lima.	763.0	Almo.	23	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Set p.m.
May 1 First Quarter	9.7 p.m.	5.13
" 8 Full Moon	4.10 p.m.	5.7
" 15 Last Quarter	9.3 a.m.	5.2
" 22 New Moon	10.1 a.m.	4.58
" 31 First Quarter	8.24 a.m.	4.55

BRASS DOOR PLATES
WITH MAHOGANY BLOCK
READY FOR FIXING TO DOOR
WALL OR GATE
J. MARGOSCHES
BULAC ROAD
CAIRO

KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB.

The following is the programme of the Winter Race Meetings of the K.S.C. in 1906-1907:

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

(19th and 21st December, 1906.)

THE CAIRO DERBY. Value L.E. 200. Second horse to receive L.E. 40, and third horse L.E. 20 out of the stakes. For Maiden Arab Ponies (Maidens at nomination) weight for age with penalties. Horses that have never run prior to this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entry on November 1st, L.E. 5, or December 1st, L.E. 10.

THE JUBILEE STAKES. Value L.E. 500. Second horse to receive L.E. 100, and third horse L.E. 50, out of the stakes. For Maiden Arab Ponies (Maidens at nomination) weight for age and inches with penalties. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Entry by subscription and nomination as follows:—Subscription on July 1st, L.E. 5, with L.E. 5, on nomination on 1st November. If left in on 1st December, L.E. 5 more, which will be the final liability.

THE BREEDERS STAKES. Value L.E. 150. Presented by the Egyptian Government. For E.C.B's. Weight for age and class. Distance 1 mile. Two thirds of entrance fees to go to second horse and one third to the third horse. Entrance on 1st December L.E. 5. The scale of weights will be published later. 6 entries in separate interests or race declared void.

THE KHEDIVIAL STEEPLECHASE. Value L.E. 50. Second horse to receive L.E. 7, and third horse L.E. 3, out of the stakes. For Arabs that have never won L.E. 20, on the flat over hurdles or Steeplechase, weight for age. Ponies allowed 10 lbs. Entrance on 1st December P.T. 150. Distance about 2 miles.

BEHDOUN STAKES. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10. Handicap for Arabs. Distance twice round the course. Entrance L.E. 4 on November 1st, or L.E. 6 on December 1st.

THE PYRAMID STEEPLECHASE. Value L.E. 50. Second horse to receive L.E. 7, and third horse L.E. 3, out of the stakes. Handicap for Arabs that have never won L.E. 20, on the flat over hurdles or Steeplechase. Entrance P.T. 150, on 1st December. Distance about 2 miles.

THE DECEMBER STAKES. Value L.E. 100 with L.E. 20 for second and L.E. 10 for third horse. For Maidens in Class 1, 2 and 3. Weight for age. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance L.E. 4 on November 1st or L.E. 6 on December 1st. Six entries in separate interests, or race declared void.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

(23rd and 25th January, 1907.)

MAIDEN PONY PLATE. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. For Maiden Arab Ponies (Maidens at nomination) weight for age and inches with penalties. Ponies that have never run prior to this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Distance 7 furlongs. Entry on November 1st, L.E. 3, or December 1st, L.E. 5.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. A handicap for Arabs. Entrance P.T. 300, on 1st January, 1907. Distance about 3 miles.

THE COUNTRY BRID HANDICAP. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10. For E.C.B's. Weight for age and class with penalties. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance P.T. 400, on December 1st.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES. Value L.E. 1000. Second horse to receive L.E. 200, and third horse L.E. 100, out of the stakes. For Maiden Arab Ponies (Maidens at nomination) weight for age with penalties. Distance 1 1/4 miles. Entrance by subscription and nomination as follows:—Subscription on July 1st, L.E. 10, with L.E. 10 on nomination on 1st November. If left in after 1st December, a further L.E. 10, which will be the final liability. Up to 30 subscriptions and 25 nominations, stakes reduced by one third.

THE JANUARY HANDICAP. Value L.E. 100, presented by the Egyptian Government, For

Classes 1, 2, 3 and E.C.B's. Entrance P.T. 800, on 1st January, 1907. Second horse to receive two thirds, and third horse one third of the entrance money. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

THE UNITED SERVICE STEEPLECHASE. Value L.E. 50. Second horse to receive L.E. 7, and third horse L.E. 3, out of the stakes. A handicap for Arabs, the property of Officers of the Army of Occupation, Egyptian Army and Government Civil Service. Entrance P.T. 150. Distance 2 1/4 miles. 6 entries in separate interests or race declared void.

THIRD WINTER MEETING.

(20th and 22nd February, 1907.)

THE PADDOCK HANDICAP. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10. For Arab Ponies. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Entry by subscription and nomination as follows:—Subscription on 1st November, L.E. 2, with L.E. 1, on nomination on 1st December. If left in on 5th February 1907, L.E. 1 more, which will be the final liability. Handicap to be published on 28th January 1907. Winners of L.E. 50 or more, after publication of the handicap, to carry 7 lbs. extra.

THE VISITORS HANDICAP. Value L.E. 100. A Handicap for Arabs. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10. Entrance by subscription and nomination as follows:—Subscription on 1st Nov. L.E. 2 with L.E. 1, on nomination on 1st December. Handicap to be published on 28th January, 1907. If left in after 5th February 1907, a further L.E. 1, which will be the final liability. Winners of L.E. 50 or more, after the handicap is published, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Distance about 1 1/4 miles.

THE HURDLE HANDICAP. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. For Arabs. Distance 2 miles over 8 flights. Entrance L.E. 3.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Value L.E. 100. Second horse to receive L.E. 20, and third horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. For Maiden Arab Ponies (at entry). Weight for age with penalties. Distance twice round the course. Entry on December 1st, L.E. 3.

The attention of owners is drawn to the dates for subscription, nomination, and entries. Note.—Maidens are horses that have not won a race value £E 50 since 1st October, or a race value £E 20 before that date.

CRICKET.

A match against the Army Staff and Department will be played next Thursday at Ghezireh.

"A good article recommends itself."

HOWIES

Butter is no exception

Awarded Twelve 1st Prize Medals at the Khedivial Agricultural Show 1902, 1903 and 1905. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Address:—Shubra Road, Cairo.

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATORS \$4 to \$20—DESKS, \$5 to \$25

TYPEWRITERS \$25 to \$220.

SEWING MACHINES \$5 to \$15.

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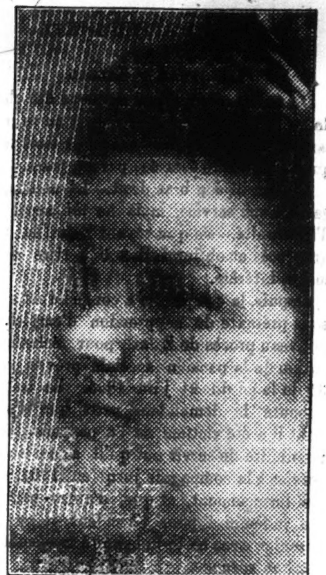
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BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

MRS. EMMA FLEISSNER
Suffered Over Two Years—Fleissner Was
In a Precarious Condition—Caused
By Pelvic Catarrh.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH
RESTORED BY
PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Emma Fleissner, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., Worthy Treasurer Sons of Temperance, writes:
"I suffered over two years with irregular and painful periods. My health was in a very precarious condition and I was anxious to find something to restore my health and strength."
"I was very glad to try Peruna and delighted to find that it was doing me good. I continued to use it a little over three months and found my troubles removed."
"I consider it a splendid medicine and shall never be without it, taking a dose occasionally when I feel run-down and tired."
Our files contain thousands of testimonials which Dr. Hartman has received from grateful, happy women who have been restored to health by his remedy, Peruna.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty five shillings.
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,

Cairo & Alexandria.

Societe Internationale des Employes
D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Une maison du Caire demande un employé sérieux Agé de 22 à 30 ans connaissant le français et l'anglais, si possible aussi l'arabe. Appointement 8 £ pour début; il faut savoir également écrire à la machine.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE.

L'AFFAIRE ZALZAL.

On se rappelle que cet employé des chemins de fer fut victime d'un accident en se précipitant héroïquement au secours de trois femmes qui allaient être écrasées par un train.

Il y perdit son bras droit. La compagnie le garda à son service, mais ne lui accorda pas d'indemnité. Ce que voyant Zalzal lui intenta un procès et obtint L.E. 300 à titre de dommages-intérêts.

Depuis, la compagnie a congédié cet employé sous prétexte de suppression d'emploi. D'un nouveau procès de Zalzal pour réclamer l'allocation de la pension spéciale prévue par l'art. 35 de la loi du 21 juin 1895. Le tribunal a débouté le demandeur parce que l'accident dont il a été victime ne l'a pas mis dans l'impossibilité de servir puisqu'il a continué son service à la compagnie jusqu'en 1904, date de son licenciement, et que, d'autre part, ayant été indemnisé pour l'accident, il ne pouvait cumuler avec cette indemnité le bénéfice de la pension spéciale.

En appel, ce jugement vient d'être confirmé.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Notre marché de ce jour en pleine réaction par suite des liquidations de quinzaine et l'empressement de certains à réaliser.

Comme affaires, elles sont limitées aux Agri-cultes et Delta Land, le reste de la cote ne donnant lieu qu'à des transactions peu importantes et clairsemées.

L'Agricole tombe à 9 7/8 vendeurs, la Delta Land à 4 1/32, la National Bank à 26 1/8, la Delta à 17 1/16.

La Delta Light demeure stationnaire à 12 1/8.

L'obligation Crédit Foncier est en hausse, l'ancienne à 321 et la nouvelle à 270.

La Cassa di Sonto perd 1 fr. sur l'ancienne à 217 1/2 et 2 fr. sur la nouvelle à 211.

Un peu plus ferme, la Banque d'Athènes s'inscrit à 151 vendeurs.

Les valeurs nouvelles ne sont pas plus fa-vorisées : les Batales reculent à 1 23/32, le Splendid Hotels à 4 3/16, l'Urbain à 6 1/8, le Comptoir à 6 l'ancienne et 5 15/16 la nouvelle, et le Crédit Franco Egyptien à 5 7/16.

TITRES EGARES OU VOLES

Une coupure de 50 actions ordinaires de la Khedivial Mail S.S. & Graving Dock Co. Ltd. No. 99798 à 99847. S'adresser au Crédit Lyonnais.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Hopper No. 39, Brit. s. capt. V. Giorgi, Port Said, Wilson.

Teba, Ital. s. capt. Mancini, Messina and Port Said, Florio Rabbatino.

Alep, Turk. s. capt. Dimitris, Alexandretta and Port Said, Viterbo.

Fanny, Greek s. capt. Catalanos, Smyrne and Omluki, Homy.

May 16.

Tullochmoor, Brit. s. capt. Guis, Barrydock, Grace & Co.

Koseir, Brit. s. capt. Winter, Messina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

Eleni, Turk. s. capt. Voulis Constantinople.

Gd. Duc Alexandre, Russ. capt. Ivanoff, Syria, and Odessa.

Nilo, Ital. s. capt. Stabile, Brindisi and Venice.

Hataun, Brit. s. capt. Caldin, Hull.

Pyrros, Germ. s. capt. Boysen, Malta and Hamburg.

Citta di Messina, Ital. s. capt. Giuseppe, Cata-nia, in ballast.

Dunede, F. s. capt. Micallef, Tripoli.

Sunningdale, Brit. s. capt. Barkman, Zee, in ballast.

Giorgio I., Dan. s. cap. Lorenson, Smirna, with part of previous cargo.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Maria Teresa, sailed on the 9th May:

J. Planta & Co., 215 bales cotton

Peel & Co., 162 " "

F. C. Baines & Co., 62 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 144 " "

G. Riecken, 125 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "

G. G. Ziblich, 3 " "

A. Hess & Co., 33 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 187 " "

W. Getty & Co., 30 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 60 " "

E. Mallison & Co., 61 " "

G. D. Kaniskeri, 1,112 bales cotton

C. J. Parisias, 4,000 bags onions

Behrend & Co., 1,600 " "

Fargali Bay Said, 1,398 " "

Banca Mobiliare, 1,500 " "

Banca Anglo-Austriaca, 1,000 " "

A. Grioni, 1,499 " "

S. G. Violar, 2,064 " "

Griva Bros., 1,500 " "

Stern Bros., 900 " "

L. Tolentino, 1,386 " "

Attias & Co., 608 " "

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

261^{me} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1886

15 Mai 1906

Le No. 256,457 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs :

12,968 125,989 194,204 278,079

21,099 127,003 210,592 283,783

23,181 141,110 212,064 328,116

87,516 145,078 235,197 341,157

49,309 171,157 247,194 356,850

88,268 191,048 254,574 387,541

888,650

40^{me} TIRAGEDES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1903

15 Mai 1906

Le No. 706,363 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs.

418,640 483,332 524,902 603,888

447,098 484,610 548,897 615,368

449,508 495,536 560,366 692,618

454,887 497,650 573,277 693,262

470,629 513,362 580,938 748,348

474,993 522,368 593,538 784,678

786,673

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Juin 1906.

En Egypte (au pair) :

A. Alexandre : au Siège Social.

A. Alexandre : au Crédit Lyonnais.

En Europe :

(au change du jour sur Paris)

A Constantinople : au Crédit Lyonnais.

A Genève : à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

A Bâle : chez Messieurs Rudolf Kauffmann & Cie.

A Lausanne : A la Société Générale d'Alaécienne de Banque. 27,926-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer
de l'Etat Egyptien

A V I S

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 15 mai courant, le bureau télégraphique de la gare d'Arment sera ouvert à l'échange des correspondances en langues européennes.

Le Caire, le 14 mai 1906. 27929-2-1

A V I S

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 30 Mai 1906 à midi des offres pour l'achat des lignes de Barbarie produites le long de la voie ferrée entre Benha et Abou-Hammad.

Chaque soumissionnaire doit joindre à son offre un récépissé de versement de L.E. 20 à titre de dépôt provisoire.

Les offres seront valables pendant 15 jours à partir de la date fixée pour la remise des sou-missions.

Chaque offre devra être accompagnée d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 m/m. Elle devra être adressée par la poste sous pli recommandé, à : "M. le Directeur Général, des Che-mins de fer de l'Etat, le Caire," et sous double enveloppe, l'intermédiaire portant : "Offre pour achat lignes Abou-Hammad."

Toute offre reçue après la date et l'heure ci-dessus fixées ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus élevée, ni à donner suite aux sou-missions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la vente.

Le Caire, le 14 Mai 1906. 27929-2-1

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS

Week ended April 5, 1906. Same period 1905

Cattle markets L.E. 525 L.E. 349

General markets " 205 " 158

Tot. for 120 markets, 730 507

Tot. returns for current year date L.E. 11,666

Same period last year 6,895

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée, prix plus haut pour mai

cal. 21 7/16 à — / — : plus bas pour mai

21 5 16 à — / —

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée, prix plus haut pour

mai P.T. 72 10/40 à — / — : plus bas pour

mai 71 35/40 à — / —

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Vers midi on a été plus ferme

mais après l'avant-bourse de Liverpool, il y a

eu une forte attaque de la part des baissiers

qui a un peu calmé le marché.

Graines de coton.—L'article a continué à

être ferme quoique inactif.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 15 mai 1906.

COTONS

couple de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PROPRIETARY

ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khé-diviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 21 7/16 Livraison Mai

21 15/16 " " Juillet

16 29/32 " " Novembre

16 5/8 " " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal.

caneurs 384

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khé-diviale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 21 11/32 Livraison Mai

21 25/32 " " Juillet

16 7/8 " " Novembre

16 19/32 " " Janvier

Marché nul

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

16 mai 1906 — (11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 15 mai :

Soutenu.

BRUERS

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE PAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good : sans changement

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : sans change-ment

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : sans change-ment

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons : Soutenu

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent

par canaux 735 contre même jour l'année

précédente canaux 7,429

Graines de coton — Sans changement

Disponible

Mif-Afif-71

Haute-Egypte-70

Blé — Fermes

Qualité Saïdi — Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Bérah — " " 102 à 110

Fèves — Marché nul

Saïdi : disponible :

Payoûm : disponible :

Qualité Saïdi Cond. Saha P.T. 104 à 106

Lentilles — Soutenues

Disponible : Rien

Orge — Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 100

Orges — Sans changement

Co. 1 Saha P.T. 71 à 73

Maïs — Sans changement

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 75 à 85

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 14176 = rs. 5671.

Prix P.T. 14 à 16 cond. franco-wagon. Contre

même jour l'année passée ors. 1,811.

Exportation de 15 mai dep. le 11 mai

Coton Bal. 1560 Bal. 4612

Gr. de cot. Ard. 7677 Ard. 18769

Fèves — " " " "

Exportations probables de la semaine :

Coton Bal. 7,030 12,800

Graines de coton Ard. 20,000 32,600

Fèves — " " 4,200

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

(HAUTE-EGYPTE)

Province Bérah

De P.T. 235 à 290

Province Garbich

De P.T. 290 à 392

Tantab. — " " 287 1/2 à 390

(HAUTE-EGYPTE)

De P.T. 230 à 305

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PAIX FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLES

Graines de coton Aff. P.T. 71 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte " 70 " " "

Blé Saïdi " " " "

Fèves Saïdi " " " "

Fayoum " " " "

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 16 mai 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General

Produce Association.

CHÉMIN DE FER

MARQUE

Cotons — S/B 78

Graines de coton — S/B 2196

Blé Saïdi " " "

Bérah " " "

Fèves Saïdi " " "

Bérah " " "

Orge " " "

Maïs " " "

Lentilles " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1^{er}

septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, canter-

5,858,100

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis

le 1^{er} septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.

3,525,790

Contre même jour en 1905 :

COTONS

Cotons — S/B 785

Graines de coton — S/B 266

Blé Saïdi " " "

Bérah " " "

Fèves Saïdi " " "

Bérah " " "

Orge " " "

Maïs " " "

Lentilles " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1^{er}

septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, canter

6,072,520

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis

le 1^{er} septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard

3,347,990

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

A CRITICISM.

BY WILFRED SCAWEN BLUNT.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

Lord Cromer's Egyptian Reports—always remind me, if I may say it without irreverence, of the first chapters of the Book of Genesis, where we read that "the Lord saw everything that he had made, and he saw that it was very good." They are the annual record of a creation of material progress set down with dignified satisfaction by its creator, and as such they have acquired in England an imposing authority, all the more generously accorded because the glorification of his work is also a glorification of England's. With this it would be childish to quarrel; nor do I propose to say a word here in disparagement of that part of his achievement which is material. Lord Cromer deserves all the credit he claims for this and more, for it is really to himself alone, to his own personal qualities of patience, prudence, and extreme financial sobriety, that the result is due. Indeed, it is a much the case that the chief peril Egypt now runs economically is the difficulty there will be one day of finding for him a successor. Under a more ambitious administrator Egyptian finance might easily become deranged and the welfare of native agriculture, the true basis of Egyptian prosperity, be sacrificed to industrial enterprise and foreign adventure. It is not as an administrator but only as a statesman that I shall venture a criticism.

Regarded politically, Lord Cromer's work has in reality been far from a success, and I believe it to be largely his fault that we now find ourselves involved in trouble not only with the Ottoman Sultan but with Mahometan feeling in Egypt, and, if the thing goes much further, perhaps throughout the world. I will explain this in detail. Lord Cromer, when he arrived in Cairo in September, 1883, was given for his task the carrying out of the policy sketched for him by Lord Dufferin in his celebrated despatch of that year. It was a programme of disinterested work for England and of political reconstruction for Egypt. He was to re-establish some form of self-government and to initiate certain reforms. It was, however, no part of the plan to retain Egypt for England, and it was especially explained that the Indian expedient of governing through a "masterly Resident" was not within the limits of his commission. Outside this programme he had carte blanche to use the instruments and means he might choose. His mistake, and it has proved to have been a vital one, was made at the outset. It was a curious one for a man so intelligent, and knowing Egypt already, to have made the reforms he had to introduce were, above all things, to protect the native fellahs from the Turkish pashas, who had for a century been plundering them, and whose interest it was to continue existing abuses. Self-government, too, in any form of free institutions could only be made with hope of success through that party in Egypt whose programme such institutions had been. Nevertheless he chose for the instruments of his policy precisely the reactionary Turkish pashas and excluded rigorously every native Egyptian reformer. That this was so of his own free choice I have personal knowledge.

On the 26th of September, 1883, I find in my diary that, being for a few days in Egypt on my way to India, I discussed the whole political situation with Sir Evelyn Baring, as he then was. The extract stands as follows:—After describing him as one "who imposes on one a good deal as a man of sense and integrity, and without being exactly brilliant seems capable of original ideas," it goes on:—

"He asked me my view about the state of things in Egypt. I gave him a sketch of the position two years ago, of the parties in the Azhar, and of the manner in which the Liberal party there had been alienated from England, and the triumph of the fanatical party on the restoration of the Khedive. He seemed to agree with me that a reform should have a religious basis, but would not admit that the Turks and Circassians were incapable of this. He explained that he had come to Egypt originally as representative of the Bonholders, and that he had always held the interests of these and of Egypt to be identical. The control had, in fact, done great good. While controller he had always refused to act in too close concert with the Consul General, as he held himself to be, above all things, one of the Khedive's officers. He had found that by showing the chief personages, even Riaz, that he only wished their good he had generally succeeded in making them do as he wanted. I objected that he had not prevented Riaz from his arbitrary arrests and persecutions. He said that Riaz's fault was that he saw things too 'couleur de rose.' He would not believe that neglecting the just claims of the soldiers would raise a rebellion. With regard to finance, which we next discussed, I was glad to find that Baring held sound views on the point of the debts of the fellahs. He was for setting them down to date and restoring the old state of the law and making mortgage impossible. He quite understood the evils attending the mixed tribunals as similar to those of the civil courts in India. He said that they should be his first care. He did not, however, seem at all hopeful of Egypt's solvency. With the introduction of a new system of government and the abolition of the Kurban, the financial prospect was a very doubtful one. He talked about the elections to the Assembly (they had just been concluded under circumstances of police superintendence, which made free voting impossible) as a novel experiment, which, if it had not succeeded this time, might another. I explained to him that there was no

such novelty in it, that two years ago there had been elections which had succeeded, and that if these last had not it was because all liberty had been crushed. How could a man vote independently as long as there was nothing in the nature of 'habeas corpus' to secure him from arbitrary arrest? These arbitrary arrests were, with the debts, the reason of the rebellion, and would be again. He promised to have this provided against, though perhaps *habeas corpus* was too much to give all at once. What the country wanted above all was order and peace. I asked him if he did not think of restoring the National party, at least the civilian exiles, but he said this was quite out of the question. They could not restore the National party without another revolution, and another revolution could not be. He asked me whether the Nationalists had no leader in Egypt. I said none that I knew of; the reign of terror had crushed all courage out of the few who had not been exiled or imprisoned. In conclusion he said that as far as he was concerned he should support the Khedive and the Circassians with all his power."

This conversation is very interesting now, especially in view of what Lord Cromer writes in his present Report complaining of the Turkish reaction and eulogising that great native reformer and religious teacher the late Grand Mufti, Sheikh Mohammed Abdo, who represented all his life the opposite pole of thought to these, and who, after having spent some months in prison at Cairo, had in 1883 just been sent from Egypt into exile by the re-established Turkish Ministry, and who remained in obscurity after his return during the next seventeen years of Lord Cromer's régime. Of the value of this great reformer, by far the ablest and most enlightened Mahometan in Egypt, Lord Cromer says not a word too much, yet it is a fact that he and his political disciples were ruthlessly proscribed during all these years, and it was only in 1900, when the Sheikh's valuable life was nearing its close, that for the first time Lord Cromer discovered his merit. The whole National party and party of reform of 1882 had been ruled out by Lord Cromer's political wisdom. This was Lord Cromer's first and greatest mistake, the consequences of which he feels to-day. Twenty-three years of the absolute repression of all independent thought of a liberal political kind and the exclusion of courageous men from responsible office have thrown all lead in patriotic thought in Egypt into the hands of the reaction.

Mr. Blunt concludes as follows:—

From what I have said, therefore, it will be understood that while accepting as a candid statement of fact all that Lord Cromer says in his Report on financial, economical, and other material successes, I cannot regard as equally candid his few political remarks or the inferences he would draw of the content prevailing in Mahometan Egypt with English rule. I know the contrary to be the truth. Politically, Lord Cromer is a diplomatist, and tells only the sort of truth he thinks it expedient the public at home should hear. He tells us nothing of the growing race estrangement, so lamentable a feature of his régime, analogous to the race estrangement in India, and due to the same causes. Thirty years ago Englishmen were popular with all classes in Egypt, and they were respected as kindly strangers and without ill-designs. Now they are both disliked and despised. The material progress made by the country under English occupation is not associated in the native mind with a need of gratitude, any more than it used to be in Lombardy under Austrian rule, or is in Ireland, if there be any progress, under English rule to-day. Why should it? All know in Egypt that we are not there now for philanthropy, but for pay and political purpose. On the other hand, the Sultan, who was formerly disregarded, has assumed somewhat heroic proportions in Egyptian eyes. His project of a Hedjaz railway is popular. He is looked upon as defender of their faith. Again, how should it be otherwise? I should trust Lord Cromer's Reports more implicitly if he told us without concealment of these things. But he keeps them apparently for his private letters, as other diplomatists do, addressed to the Secretary of State. His optimism is for the public.

PORT SAID HARBOUR.

Extensive works are being carried on at Port Said by the Suez Canal Company. It is expected that within the next five years the harbour will have been increased to more than twice its present size. An extensive basin is being dredged on the eastern side of the Canal, for the use of colliers and petroleum ships. When this is completed, the Abbas Basin on the western side now occupied by the colliers will be available for vessels to load or discharge general cargo in connection with the interior of Egypt. At the same time, the Cherif Basin, on the western side, is being doubled in size and deepened to 30 feet. Wharves and warehouses will be constructed without delay. The Suez Canal Company's workshops will be removed to the eastern side of the harbour, where accommodation will be made for a new village for European and Arab workmen, and the tract of land at present occupied by the workshops will be dredged away and deepened, making a new large basin of the arsenal with wharves reaching up to the railway station.

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT
TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL.
CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING.
Offices:—LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
27124-27130-27131

AN OLD EGYPTIAN.

THE NEOLITHIC MAN.

The body of a man who lived more than seven thousand years ago, the oldest man of whom we have any record, is now reposing in the Egyptian gallery of the British Museum. He was found on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt. It is not known just how long ago he lived, that is, to a year or a day, but his antiquity may be inferred from the statements of the antiquarians that he considerably antedates Menes, who ruled in Egypt five thousand years before Christ, so that, compared with him, Belzoni's mummy, who "walked the streets of Thebes three thousand years ago," is a modern.

This patriarch of the race was buried in a neolithic grave with his neolithic pots and kettles and the neolithic flints with which he procured subsistence carefully arranged about him. There are no inscriptions on these utensils, no epitaph on his gravestone, for he lived long before the invention of writing. This patriarch, older than the oldest mummified king, who hunted along the Nile ages before the foundation of the pyramids was laid or the mysterious sphinx began to hide its secret from man, who has been taken from his quiet grave, where he had slept these many thousand years, and transferred into the very heart of the world's bustling metropolis, was ignorant of the conditions, impulses or incentives of modern life. He knew nothing of books, of business, of politics, or organized labour, of amusement, of society, of money. But was this neolithic man less happy than we are who know of all these things? Knowing nothing of books, he was spared much "weariness of the flesh." Knowing nothing of business, he was spared its worry and possible bankruptcy and deflection. Knowing nothing of politics, he knew nothing of industrial life, he was not concerned about hours or pay, or strikes. Knowing nothing about theatres, he was not bored with bad performances nor exasperated with extortionate prices. Knowing nothing of society, he did not have to listen to its small talk, follow fashions, or ruin his digestion. Knowing nothing of money and having no need of it, for all the world about him was his, he ought to have been ideally happy.

The apostles of gloom will say that the neolithic man was happy, much happier than we, with all our vaunted knowledge and refinement. They will say he lived when the world was fresh and in its teens and man's hand and the "tooth of time" had not marred the beauty of the new creation. The more dispassionate verdict will be that while the neolithic man escaped many of the vexations and troubles of this age, he knew nothing of its peculiar pleasures, and that if it were possible to count up his days of unalloyed happiness it would be discovered that he had no more of them than the average man of this age. The venerable relic of neolithic days had the toothache, no doubt, but no dentist to relieve it. His eyesight grew dim and he had no spectacles. There are many robbers and murderers in Alexandria but life and property are safer here than they were on the banks of the Nile in the good old prehistoric times. Then nearly every man distrusted everybody else and had to be continually on guard against unexpected, hidden foes. There cannot be much happiness where life is full of fear.

DRINK IN EGYPT.

Throughout the past year, special attention has been paid to this important question. Out of 466 applications for licences to sell alcoholic drinks, which were forwarded and strongly recommended by Moudirs and Commandants, no less than 370 were refused. The majority of the establishments for which licences were finally granted are those which have existed for a considerable time, the proprietors of which have died or retired. Even in these cases new licences have not been granted until an exhaustive investigation showed that each establishment was really indispensable to a majority of Europeans residing in the vicinity. As regards establishments already in existence, it has until recently been found impossible to place complete reliance on the statistics hitherto furnished. A year's inspection and control have resulted in the discovery of many small shops which had not previously been recognized. Consequently, the apparent decrease is not so great as would have been supposed—a reduction of 100 licensed and 178 unlicensed being all that the figures show. Arrangements have been made with the Railway Department to prohibit drinking shops, under the name of buffet, at any except the important stations, and, as the contract of each falls in, it will not be renewed unless the importance of the station renders the existence of a buffet indispensable. It must not be forgotten that the existing law does not deal with the sale of drink by bottle or case, so that the petty grocers and shopkeepers who sell wine and spirits under these conditions entirely escape control. Amongst the labouring classes in the villages there appears to be little or no drinking. People who live in the provinces rarely see a drunken man. In the provincial towns, however, there is a certain amount of intoxication, though still, happily, not much. It has become the fashion of late years for the wealthier landowners and notables to keep a supply of wine and spirits in their houses, mainly, I believe, for purposes of entertainment. (From Lord Cromer's Report).

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 7.

The 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, which has been placed under orders at Gibraltar to hold itself in readiness for service in Egypt, is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Money, with Major L. A. H. Hamilton second in command. It numbers about 850 of all ranks, and would have moved from Gibraltar to South Africa in November next. It was never in Egypt, nor in South Africa. The 2nd Battalion, Sheffield, it may be recalled, served with much distinction in the South African War and not a few of its veterans are with the 1st Battalion now.

My statement that the U Battery Royal Horse Artillery would bring out the new 13-pounder gun to Egypt is confirmed. The guns will be increased from four to six owing to the battery going out on active service conditions.

Colonel T. P. B. Terner, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was one of the first of the British officers who took service with the Khedive's forces in 1884, and who was afterwards A.A.G. at Cairo, has just been appointed to the command of the Standerton Sub District, Transvaal, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. His services in the Sudan and Uganda, both in peace and war, are too well known to dilate upon here. His many friends in Egypt will be pleased to learn of his well-deserved advancement.

Captain N. W. Gardner, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army, his name having been on the list of candidates for a considerable time. Captain Gardner has worn the busby of the Fusiliers since January, 1899, and he was promoted captain in September, 1904. He accompanied the Fusiliers when they marched to the "Roof of the World" in the expedition to Tibet, 1903-04, and was present at the rout of the Tibetans at the action of Niani, and the operations round Gyantse (medal with clasp).

Lieutenant the Hon. Charles M. Horner, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), will join at Cairo at an early date for duty with the Egyptian Army. Mr. Horner, who is the senior subaltern of the Black Watch, is the son of Lord Ruthven, the representative of a very ancient Scottish family which had many ups and downs prior to the Union with England, and in which several heads of the family lost their own. He got his first commission in the Black Watch in June, 1899, from the Militia, and a few months later went with the 2nd Battalion to South Africa, where he participated in the action of Magersfontein, in the advance on Kimberley, the operations in Orange Free State, and Orange River Colony, including the actions of Vet River, Wittebergen and Wipoot; the operations in Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and again in Orange River Colony, down to the close of the war (mentioned twice in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

Captain M. E. Ganthorpe, Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain A. Oliver, Army Veterinary Corps, have been seconded for service with the Khedive's Army. The latter officer was recently employed in command of No. 9 Section at Pretoria.

Lieutenant A. H. D. Britton, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Buttavant, has been detailed for duty at the regimental depot, Naas, in relief of Lieutenant R. F. B. Knox, selected for service with the King's African Rifles.

The attention of all and sundry is called to the important amendments in the Army Annual Act.

It appears that on the 31st March last, the amount standing to the credit of the non-commissioned officers and men of the army in the Military Savings Bank was £138,221 in 2,634 accounts.

To the Japanese Navy belongs the distinction of having the fastest battleship afloat. The Katori, which has just been completed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, at her steam trials reeled off a speed of 20.2 knots per hour, or nearly two knots more than the stipulated speed, which is 18½ knots. The Katori is fitted with 16,000-h.p. engines. She is smaller than the King Edward VII. class, but is more heavily gunned.

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